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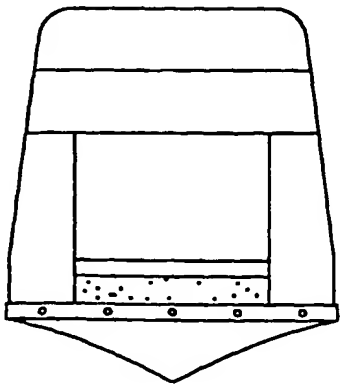
(54) Title: UNSINKABLE VESSEL

(57) Abstract: The divided in two parts (1-2) ship and the raft (3) that was added between them and made it unsinkable, has the advantage that no human lives cam be lost, nor personal belongings of the passengers and the ship itself cannot sink and it has also very low construction cost and even lower insurance cost.



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UNSINKABLE VESSEL

The invention involves a ship and a raft, which, joined together, make the ship unsinkable.

The ships and the rafts are already known, but joined together ship-raft, not until now.

BUOYANCY MATERIALS

The raft can be constructed by various swelled materials, such as polystyrene, PVC, polyurethane, etc., or whatever material can hold air, compressed air or various gases and these materials can be in the form of crumbs, pieces or they can undivided and also inflammable.

COLLISION AND CRACK

In case of a collision or even in case of a crack, the buoyancy room **(3)** cannot be overflowed by water, because of the buoyancy material **(3)** that fills it, except at the exact point of the occurred damage, where a small percentage of the buoyancy material will be destroyed, which will be counted-in though, so the ship-raft will not sink.

ADVANTAGES

1st It does not sink, even in case of a collision or crack.

2nd There are no technical difficulties in the construction.

3rd Replacing the raft is an easy process.

4th It applies to all kinds of ships, regardless their size.

5th It functions is all weather conditions.

DRAWINGS

Drawing 1 shows the side view of the ship, with its parts **(1-2)** divided and the raft **(3)** between them.

Drawing 2 shows the back view of the ship when the raft **(3)** is already applied to the ship.

EXAMPLE

In order for my invention to be understandable, I will use as an example the swelled polystyrene (felizol) : 1 m^3 of felizol has a buoyancy of 900 almost kilos, therefore on a slab of felizol of 20m x 100m x 3m, which is 6.000 m^3, we can put a burden of 5.400 tons, distributed equally all over the slab's surface and still, it will not sink. The size of the raft change, according to the size and the use of the ship.

BUOYANCY MATERIALS – ARTIFICIAL SWELLING

It is attained with various ways, airtight closed, such as :

1.- Plastic balls filled with air, compressed air or gases, soldered together.

2.- Plastic cubes, blowing of extruder.

3.- Plastic cubes of injection, fifty-fifty and soldered together.

4.- Plastic cubes of vacuum, fifty-fifty and soldered together.

5.- Plastic stratusesor pillows, soldered with alto-frequent.

6.- Metallic ventilators, soldered.

7.- Metallic wadded pipes.

8.- Plastic or metallic reservoirs.

9.- Plastic convex tiles of extruder, air tightly soldered at the edges, with a folding such as the one of a plastic bag sides, even with inner ribs, which are super-automatically manufactured, and so, with the cheapest cost, in every dimension and length we want, by one and only production line. The material, the hardness, the shape and the dimensions will be fixed by me during the stage of the testing and the stage of measurements , when the weight per 1 m^3 will also occur for the calculation of the artificial swelled lifting power.

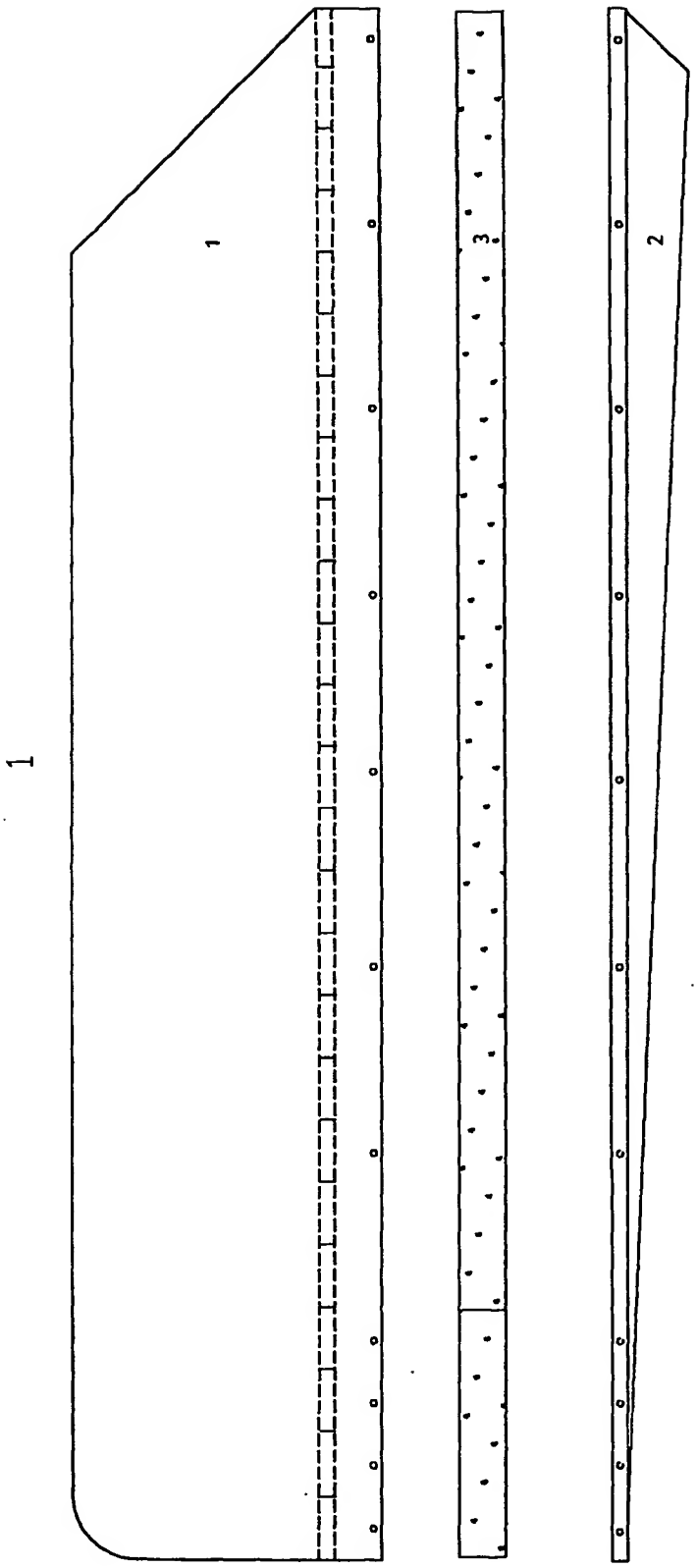
CLAIMS

1.- The ship-raft is characterized by the fact that the ship is divided into two parts **(1-2)** and between the two parts **(1-2)** of the ship a raft **(3)** is added which has a buoyancy greater than both the weight and the cargo of the ship, this is why it is unsinkable.

2.- The ship-raft, according to Claim 1, is characterized by the fact that the position that the raft is fixed, does not hydro dynamically affects the ship and its functions.

3.- The ship-raft, according to Claims 1 and 2 , is characterized by the fact that the raft is added to every type of ship, no matter the size and the use of the ship and it also corresponds to all weather conditions.

4.- The ship-raft , according to Claims 1, 2 and 3 is characterized by the fact that the raft can be constructed by various swelled materials, such as polystyrene or PVC or polyurethane as well as by every other material which can hold air, compressed air or various gases and this material can in crumbs, pieces or undivided, even inflammable.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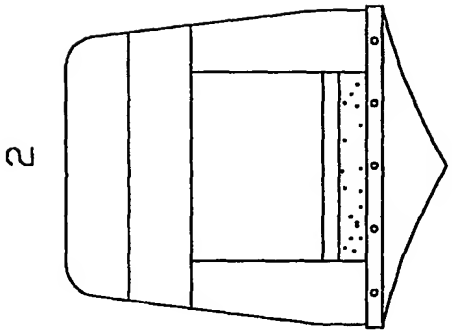
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 B63B43/12 B63B43/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 B63B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 196 54 819 A (ERDMANN WOLFHARD) 25 June 1998 (1998-06-25) the whole document	1-4
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Y	the whole document	4
X	DE 44 36 253 A (ERDMANN WOLFHARD) 4 April 1996 (1996-04-04)	1,3
Y	the whole document	4
X	US 5 921 195 A (YILMAZ G GEORGE) 13 July 1999 (1999-07-13) column 3, line 24 -column 4, line 9; figures 4,5	1,4

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
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Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
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A	claims 1-10; figures	1-3
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